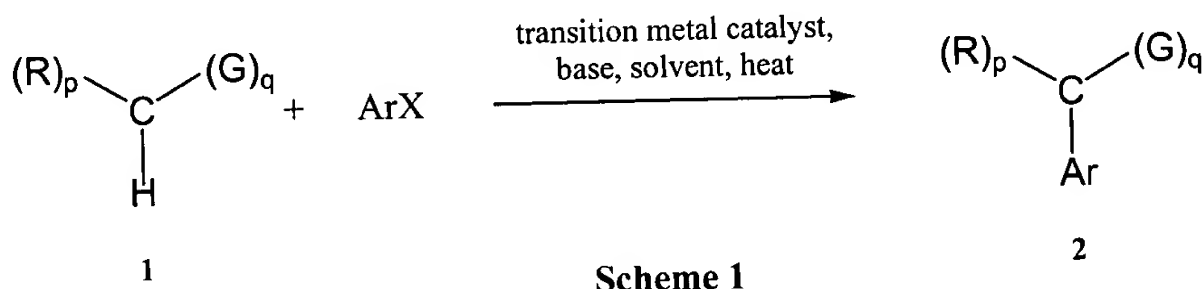


1. (twice amended) A method represented by Scheme 1:



wherein

G represents, independently for each occurrence, an electron withdrawing group selected from the group consisting of formyl, acyl, -C(O)OR, -C(O)NR₂, nitro, nitroso, -S(O)₂R, -SO₃R, -S(O)₂NR₂, -C(NR)-R, -C(NOR)-R, and -C(NNR₂)-R;

R represents, independently for each occurrence, hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, halogen, alkylamino, arylamino, alkylthio, arylthio, alkoxy, aryloxy, or -(CH₂)_m-R₈;

Ar represents an aromatic or heteroaromatic moiety;

X represents halogen, -OTf, -ONf, -OTs, -OMs, (alkyl)S(O)₂O-, or (aryl)S(O)₂O-;

the transition metal catalyst consists essentially of a Group VIIIA metal and one to four inclusive non-chelating ligands selected from the group consisting of OAc, Cl, CH₃CN, triphenylphosphine, tri(o-tolyl)phosphine, trimethylphosphine, triethylphosphine, tripropylphosphine, triisopropylphosphine, tributylphosphine, tricyclohexylphosphine, trimethylphosphite, triethylphosphite, tripropylphosphite, triisopropylphosphite, tributylphosphite and tricyclohexylphosphite;

base represents a Bronsted base;

R₈ represents independently for each occurrence a substituted or unsubstituted aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocycle or polycycle;

m , independently for each occurrence, is an integer selected from the range 0 to 8 inclusive;

q is an integer selected from the range 1 to 3 inclusive; and

p is an integer equal to $(3-q)$.

Concluded.
